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## THE STATE CONVENTION

### FULL PROCEEDINGS.

(From the Charleston Courier.)

The action of the State Executive Committee in selecting Charleston as the place for holding the Democratic State Convention, has been the subject of some unfriendly criticism almost ever since the first publication of the call. The remoteness of the locality from the Northern and Eastern "Panhandles," and its distance from any completed railroad, have been made the basis of many predictions that the Convention would be slimly attended, and the few delegates that did find their way there would be subjected to great discomfort and heavy expense. The constitutional croakers who are never happy unless they can find or invent some cause for complaint, have exercised their gift to its fullest capacity, and thoroughly pleased themselves with gloomy forebodings.

But never have predictions of evil more signally failed of fulfillment. The Convention will represent the State more fully than any that has heretofore been held within its borders. The delegates now assembling in Charleston are, as a body, the very best men in the State, and it would be difficult to find anywhere a more respectable, intelligent, and influential mass of citizens than those representatives compose. The result thus far has completely vindicated the wisdom of the committee's action, and most effectually silence the dissatisfied.

The voyage of the Argosy, bearing delegations from the Northern Panhandle and the river counties above Parkersburg, has been one of continued pleasure. Leaving Wheeling promptly at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, the boat was detained nearly two hours at Bellaire awaiting the arrival of the train bringing delegations from Hancock and Brooke counties. At Moundsville the Marshall county delegations were received; at New Martinsville delegations from Weasel; at other points delegations from Tyler and Pleasants were taken on board, and Parkersburg was reached about eight o'clock in the evening. A number of gentlemen from Harrison, Lewis, Hardy, and other counties, joined us there, the steamer Charmor, with a full load of delegates from the East and along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, having started two hours before.

The scenery down the Ohio and up the Kanawha has been superb. The clear blue of the sky, the dark-green verdure of the forest-clad hills, the lighter tint of the willows that fringe the shore, and the grayish blue of the water, have formed a combination that would delight the eye of an artist. No finer scenery can be found anywhere than that which presents itself constantly to the eye of the traveler on these rivers at this season of the year, and assuredly none more beautiful need be desired. Let the painter faithfully and truthfully transfer these scenes to his canvass, and the immortality of his fame is made secure. Our passengers have thoroughly enjoyed the beauty of the country through which we have passed, and have given vent to many expressions of delight.

The Democratic State Convention is a magnificent success. There is an immense vitality in the old party yet, a vitality that persecution, proscription and defeat cannot quench. Delegates are present from nearly all the counties of the State, and, what is still better and more significant, these delegates are, in every true sense of the term, representative men. They are the leading men of their several counties, the men who, feeling strongly themselves, carry with them the sentiment of the communities where they reside and the circles in which they move.

Among those present may be mentioned J. J. Jacob, of Hampshire, a man of spotless integrity and unbounded influence in his county; John J. Davis, of Harrison, one of the ablest men in the State, and whose eloquence as a debater, fine scholarship, and polished, keen and incisive manner rendered him the terror of radical politicians; Johnson N. Camden, of Wood, whose wealth, solid position and political skill gave him commanding influence; Frank Hereford, of Monroe, whose reputation as a skillful lawyer and an eloquent speaker is well known throughout the State; together with a host of others no less known as the leaders of public sentiment in their respective counties. A glance at the list of delegates present will show any person who is in any degree conversant with the political situation in West Virginia and with the people of the State that the coming together for counsel of so many of those who are our very foremost citizens must be productive of good results.

The Wigwam is a frame structure, fifty-four by eighty feet square open on all sides; a platform for the officers is erected

at one end and another for music at the other. The building is tastefully decorated with flags which are fastened to all the posts supporting the roof; an immense national banner is gracefully festooned over the officers' platform, and beautiful bouquets, the gift of no less beautiful ladies of Charleston, are displayed in various prominent positions. All around the horizontal beams supporting the roof, are displayed the names of the counties of the State, while the name "West Virginia" appears in large letters above the speakers' stand. A sufficient portion of what is, both architecturally and literally, the ground floor, is separated from the rest by a substantial railing, and set apart for the exclusive use of delegates. Substantial and comfortable seats are provided all through the enclosure, and all the arrangements indicate a thoughtful care upon the part of the projectors of the building for the comfort and convenience of the assembled delegates and the vast throng of spectators in attendance. I have been informed that almost the entire credit for the excellence and good taste of the Wigwam, as well as for the completeness of all the arrangements which have won the merits and approbation of all here assembled, is due to General John H. Oley, whose energy and devotion to the cause of governmental reform are well known throughout the State and merit all praise.

On Tuesday evening a mass meeting of delegates, citizens and strangers was held in the Wigwam. A large audience was present and a number of ladies graced the assembly by their presence. The meeting was called to order by E. B. Knight, Esq., who, in an exceedingly felicitous speech, welcomed the members of the Convention to Charleston, the recently designated Capital of the State, and alluded very happily to the result of the election last fall, when the tide of Democratic success swept up the Kanawha Valley, growing deeper and broader as it advanced and produced the handsome majorities given in Mason, Putnam, Kanawha and Fayette counties. His speech was loudly applauded by the meeting. He proposed Hon. John Hall, of Mason county as Chairman.

Mr. Hall returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a very appropriate speech of a few minutes duration, and, when he had taken his seat, Perry Simpson, Esq., of Mason county, was called for.

He responded in a very happy manner, and elicited frequent rounds of applause by his bold and masterly denunciation of the falsehoods and crimes of the radical party. He asserted that in a speech at the Falls of Kanawha, two years ago, Governor Stevenson emphatically declared that if negro suffrage was forced upon the people of this country, he would forsake the radical party.

Mr. Simpson was followed by Colonel Daniel D. Johnson, who, in a characteristically smooth and well-spoken address, set forth some of the inequities of the present administration of the Government.

John J. Davis, Esq., and Colonel Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison, also addressed the audience with much force and good effect; but the principal sensation of the evening was when Senator Phelps, of Mason county, heretofore acting with the radical party, was loudly called for and reluctantly came forward and took his place before the people.

He alluded to the peculiar embarrassment of his position, and spoke of meeting under one flag, the flag of our common country, some who had differed widely during the past years of war. He thought it full time to bury and forget the past; a Government as strong as that of the United States could well afford and ought to be magnanimous. He was opposed to any further proscription for opinion's sake and for entertaining these sentiments he had been abused and maltreated and called a "Ku Klux" by his former radical friends and associates. He opposed the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, because he thought each State should regulate its own franchise, but in reply to his entreaties for delay the radical members of the Legislature had declared that if they did not ratify it in haste they could not do it at all.

Mr. Phelps' speech was loudly cheered at various happy hits, and called forth a good degree of enthusiasm. It is understood that he will "take the stump" this fall and engage actively in the canvass for the success of the Democratic ticket.

He was followed by Okey Johnson, Esq., who delivered a very eloquent and effective speech. Several other gentlemen were called for by the crowd who seemed reluctant to disperse, but the meeting adjourned about ten o'clock.

The perfect good order and behavior of the vast crowd that throngs the city is universally remarked. We never have seen so large a body of men, assembled

for any purpose whatever, that was better or more orderly disposed. No noise, tumult, rowdiness or drunkenness, have been apparent, but all has been conducted in the quietest and most decent manner.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Lewis Baker, Esq., Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

After a few remarks by Mr. Baker relative to the purpose of the Convention, Dr. Moore, of Mason, nominated Hon. S. Patrick, of Kanawha, for temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Mr. Patrick being unanimously chosen, took his seat after a few well-timed remarks, in which he urged unity and harmony of purpose as the chief elements of success.

T. B. Kline, Esq., of Cabell, nominated Dr. C. P. T. Moore, of Mason, for temporary Secretary. He was duly elected, and, on a motion by Lewis Baker, Esq., the following committee on Credentials, consisting of one member from each Senatorial District, was appointed, the members of the committee being recommended by their respective delegations:

1st District, Alfred Glass; 2d, H. J. McClam; 3d, W. P. Willey; 4th, John Bassel; 5th, J. G. Shilling; 6th, W. D. Rollyson; 7th, T. H. Harvey; 8th, H. M. Scott; 9th, J. S. Thompson; 10th, R. W. Gilkinson; 11th, J. W. Kennedy.

F. Hereford, Esq., moved that a committee on Permanent Organization be designated in the same manner. The following named gentlemen were appointed said committee:

1st District, A. Wilson; 2d, J. W. Gallagher; 3d, J. A. Peters; 4th, J. R. M. Agnew; 5th, D. H. Leonard; 6th, A. W. Woodford; 7th, J. W. Oakes; 8th, J. B. Sweetland; 9th, E. Schon; 10th, G. A. Blakemore; 11th, C. H. McCurdy.

Okey Johnson, Esq., moved that the committee on Resolutions be appointed in the same manner.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee on Resolutions.

1st, J. H. Gibson; 2d, A. B. Fleming; 3d, T. Startzman; 4th, D. D. Johnson; 5th, J. M. Jackson; 6th, W. P. Cooper; 7th, H. S. Walker; 8th, C. C. Webb; 9th, F. Hereford; 10th, Joseph Sprigg; 11th, E. W. Wilson.

T. B. Kline, Esq., moved that a committee for the selection of a State Executive Committee, be likewise appointed. In accordance with which the following committee was appointed:

1st, E. G. Cracraft; 2d, B. W. Price; 3d, W. A. Hanway; 4th, B. Wilson; 5th, J. W. Conrad; 6th, T. B. Camden; 7th, M. L. Rader; 8th, T. B. Kline; 9th, J. H. McGinnis; 10th, H. G. Davis; 11th, W. T. Logan.

On motion, by J. M. Jackson, Esq., the Convention took a recess until two o'clock P. M.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention at two o'clock, the committee on Permanent Organization made the following report, which was adopted:

Okey Johnson, of Wood county, President, H. R. Howard, of Mason, E. G. Cracraft, of Ohio, and John Bassel, of Harrison, Secretaries; Vice Presidents, Lewis Applegate, W. B. Lee, John Wallace, David McGregor, W. T. Parrshall, A. A. Lewis, W. L. Hindman, J. S. Wilkinson, W. McCroery, E. R. Seymour, J. A. Thompson.

The parliamentary rules regulating the Legislature of West Virginia were adopted for the government of the Convention. The following order of business was adopted: 1st, Report of committees; 2d, Nominations of officers in the following order: 1st, Governor; 2d, Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals; 3d, Auditor; 4th, Secretary of State; 5th, Treasurer; 6th, Attorney General.

The committee on Credentials then presented a report, setting forth that the following named persons are entitled to seats in this Convention:

Mancock—J. H. Gibson, John Knox. Brooke—Lewis Applegate, N. Wells, W. H. Kull, Abram Wilson, Alfred Glass. Marion—W. B. Lee, A. B. Fleming. Marshall—W. B. Price, J. W. Gallagher, John Jefferson, W. Cecil, Thomas Patton, A. T. Whittaker, H. Miller, E. H. McClean, James Cresap, H. J. McClean. Wetzel—Levi Shuman, W. Moore, P. Postlewait. Monongalia—W. P. Willey, W. A. Hanway, John Wallace. Preston—William Startzman, J. A. Peters.

Taylor—J. D. Holmes. Ritchie—J. T. Strickler, I. Wells, D. McGregor, J. S. Vanpelt, W. L. Hittcock, T. Porter, W. McNally, T. Caney, E. McCulloch, J. L. Cotrell, W. H. Stoy, W. T. Mathers, E. J. Knights, P. Ferrell, F. M. Cottrell.

Tyler—D. D. Johnson, E. W. Patton.

Pleasants—J. R. M. Agnew, R. A. Gallagher, J. L. Knightly, R. Patterson, W. G. H. Core, W. C. Kuttentouter.

Doddridge—W. H. Hoskinson, W.

James, C. C. Davis, S. B. McMillan, Samuel McMillan, N. Neeley.

Harrison—J. J. Davis, B. Wilson, A. V. Thorn, J. R. Boggess, T. Dolan, B. Cox, G. Sanduskey, A. Nimer, A. R. Shinn, A. C. Deyer, D. Frysinger, J. Bassel, John J. Boring.

Hardy—J. Sprigg, H. S. Carr, J. S. Cunningham.

Grant—C. Williams.

Pendleton—G. A. Blakemore.

Lewis—A. W. Woodford, A. A. Lewis, T. B. Camden.

Gilmer—S. H. Campbell.

Calloun—A. Norman, J. W. Conrad.

Upshur—A. A. Lewis.

Barbour—D. Frysinger, W. P. Cooper, G. R. Tingle, H. S. Walker.

Randolph—L. Baker.

Braxton—W. D. Rollyson, J. A. Boggess.

Ohio—W. H. Stell, W. T. Frazier, L. Baker, J. B. Wilson, J. Faria, P. W. Bosley, O. S. Long, W. W. Miller, L. D. Wait, J. Robinson, J. Toliver, E. G. Cracraft, G. Forbes, J. R. Miller, W. Brown, G. Sawtell, H. B. Miller, J. W. Boring, A. Wilson, J. M. Warden, A. J. Wilson, M. V. B. Burrows, G. R. Tingle, J. W. Bruer, J. Barrows, J. W. Sweeney, D. L. Hubbard, C. McDonald, C. W. Sebright.

Putnam—W. T. Thompson, W. A. Alexander, J. Frazier, L. T. Vintoux, J. M. Nash, C. Landham, T. Watkinson, J. Steward, T. H. Harvey, S. Hereford, F. P. Carpenter, J. Vanden.

Clay—B. M. Byrn, C. W. Duffield, D. M. Tierson, J. H. Mullins, D. R. Grass, H. Samples, M. V. Stevenson, B. L. Stephenson, J. Saulsbury, A. J. Stephenson.

Nicholas—W. Shelton, M. L. Rader, J. H. H. Duffy.

Cabell—T. B. Kline, H. M. Scott, J. M. Morgan, A. D. Neale, M. Newman, Hon. J. B. Bowlin, S. A. Childers, T. Summers.

Wayne—G. G. Burgess, C. B. Webb, H. Spurlock, W. S. Moore.

Boone—F. M. Meadows, R. Workman, E. R. Bias, L. D. Hagar, B. S. Chambers, J. Stollings, S. Bullard.

Legan—Dr. D. D. Meyer, W. Mollahan, (alt.)

Wyoming—J. Henderson.

Wirt—J. T. Clark, G. E. Ball, J. L. Enoch, C. J. Caldwell, A. B. McFarland, S. P. Wells, J. C. Hill, W. V. Enoch, M. A. Shirty.

Mason—Colonel C. P. Waggoner, T. G. Hogg, R. Sibrill, C. P. T. Moore, W. H. Webster, J. S. Macbair, J. A. McCullough, N. Simpson, G. W. Murdock, J. W. Kelley, G. T. Simpson, C. Schoon, D. W. Polak, J. Knight, J. P. R. B. Smith, H. R. Howard, A. E. Young, E. Kimberling, J. M. Phelps, W. E. Smith, C. T. Beale, A. Alexander.

Berkely—W. T. Logan, L. M. Shafer.

Fayette—H. W. Brazee, R. A. Flannagan.

Greenbrier—E. Schon.

Hampshire—J. J. Jacob, J. W. Luicher, R. A. Gilkeson, W. Harper, J. E. Gibson, G. H. Kidd.

Jefferson—J. A. Thompson, G. M. Belzhoover.

Kanawha—B. H. Smith, Hon. S. Patrick, Dr. Summers, H. S. Walker.

Mineral—T. W. Keller, G. S. Sims, W. T. Engle, G. E. Lepps, T. Paxton, H. G. Davis, F. R. Seymour.

Monroe—A. G. Tibbets, F. Hereford.

Morgan—H. G. Davis.

Wood—J. M. Jackson, Okey Johnson, J. N. Camden, W. P. Thompson, W. P. Cooper, G. Neil, J. W. Hinner.

[The above is not complete because the reporter did not have time enough to copy the list of delegates in full, in consequence of the immediate departure of the boat by which he was obliged to return, after the adjournment of the Convention.]

On motion, Hon. Spencer Dayton was admitted to a seat as delegate from Barbour county.

The committee on State Executive Committee reported the following as members of that committee for the ensuing year:

Lewis Baker (Chairman) and George R. Tingle, of Ohio; Joseph W. Gallagher, of Marshall; John T. Bassell, of Harrison; J. M. Jackson, of Wood; T. B. Cline, of Cabell; A. G. Tibbets, of Monroe; A. E. Summers and W. H. Hoggman, of Kanawha.

They also reported a resolution of thanks to the last State Executive committee for the able and faithful discharge of their duties.

Objection having been raised by Jackson, of Wood, to the appointment of Chairman, by the committee, so much of the report as made Lewis Baker Chairman was withdrawn, and thus modified the report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported a majority and minority set of resolutions, the principal difference between the two being that the majority report embraced one endorsing the "Flick Amendment," not included in the other.

Mr. Patrick, of Kanawha, moved the adoption of the majority report and withdrew his motion.

Another delegate then moved the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for the report, and, the question being on the adoption of the substitute, Mr. Hereford renewed Dr. Patrick's motion, and spoke at considerable length in opposition to the minority report.

The gentleman characterized the question before the Convention as one of the most important that had ever been before any Democratic Convention in this State, and, perhaps, more important than any that would have to be decided hereafter. The substance of his argument was that by the adoption of the "Flick Amendment" the party strength in this State would be increased by 25,000 votes.

Mr. Walker replied in a very brilliant speech. He said those who favored the "Flick amendment" would sacrifice true Democratic principles for the sake of party gain, and for his part, he would enter into no dirty political barter. Democrats would not have negro suffrage crammed down their throats, as would be the case were this amendment adopted. If the negro must vote, Democrats couldn't help it, but they would continue to protest against it in the future as they had done in the past. By the flagrant violation of their sworn pledges the Republican party had added strength to the Democratic party in the State, and the adoption of the amendment was not at all necessary to secure Democratic ascendancy. He was in favor of inscribing upon our banners that the white race is the ruling race of this republic. It was the duty of Democrats to maintain the honor and dignity of the Caucasian race, and, as this is a white man's country, so it ought to be a white man's government.

The sentiments of the speaker elicited immense and long continued applause. Col. D. D. Johnson of Tyler, replied. The vote on the adoption of the substitute stood 324 for and 242 against, so the substitute was adopted, and the Democratic party in this State now stand upon the following platform of principles:

The Democratic and Conservative citizens of West Virginia, desiring to aid in preserving her government and in promoting the best interests of State and country, present to the voters of the State the following declaration of principles and invite their co-operation in giving them effect.

1st. That the Federal Government has no right to deny to States of this Union the privilege of equal participation in its affairs, and that all distinction against the representatives of States in Congress, and all Federal interference in the purely domestic concerns of the States, is unwarranted by the Federal Constitution and ought to cease.

2d. That the present system of taxation, raising, as it does, the bulk of the Federal revenue from the labor, rather than from the wealth of the country, is unjust and oppressive, and that this system should be so reformed as to relieve the industry of the country from its unjust burdens, abolish the unnecessary and vexatious features of stamp, license and income taxes, dispense with the services of Federal spies, that pry into the private business of the people, eating out their substance, and provide for the collection of the Federal revenue by State and county officers.

3d. That the Republican party by voting to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, has shamefully violated its pledges, that the question of suffrage should be retained within the control of the people of the States. Calling to political power an alien and inferior class, it has declared the white race incapable of self-government. In opposition to this monstrous doctrine we invite all intelligent white men to unite with us in asserting the principle that the white race is the ruling race of this republic.

4th. That the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment lately passed by Congress is corrupting to public morals in that it offers premiums for perjury, subversive of the States in that it gives Federal authority control of State affairs, and destructive of the peace of the country in that it invests the negroes with exclusive and peculiar privileges, lifting them to power and dignity through the degradation of the whites.

5th. That we are unalterably opposed to the bill lately introduced into the United States Senate for enforcing the social equality of the races, placing negroes upon juries and abolishing all distinctions between races.

6th. That for the advancement of West Virginia in all her interests and especially to secure good government to her people, we demand thorough reform in our system of local offices and the greatest reduction in the number of such offices that may be consistent with the public interests.

Prompt collection of the large balances in favor of the State, which, through Republican inefficiency have accumulated in the hands of delinquent sheriffs; such faithful management of the State finances, as will prevent further deficiencies in the revenue and such economy in appropriation as will secure the administration of the Government, at the least cost to the taxpayers of the State.

A public policy that will invite immigration, capital and enterprise into our State, in lieu of the measures of the dominant party, that have driven these elements of growth and greatness from our midst.

The continued exclusion of negroes from the public schools, attended by white children. In opposition to the radical policy of mingling the races in these institutions, and of destroying our educational system, for the benefit of the blacks.

Full protection, to the people, against the outrages provided for by the registration law, and constantly committed by registration officers.

The prompt abolition of every Test Oath upon the statute books of the State.

And finally, to wipe out the injustice and disgrace incident to the disfranchisement of our midst of twenty-five thousand men of our own race, while negroes exercise the elective franchise without hindrance or condition, we demand a free ballot for white men and the immediate enactment of such measures as will secure it.

We invite all good citizens, without distinction of party, whether Democrats, Conservatives or Republicans, to unite with us in giving effect to the policy here enunciated.

Nominations for State officers being next in order, T. B. Kline, of Cabell, put in nomination for the office of Governor, J. N. Camden, of Wood.

Mr. Jackson, of Wood, immediately arose and withdrew that gentleman's name, pledging him to support heartily

the nominees of the Convention.

Hon. Andrew Wilson, of Ohio, put in nomination for the office of Governor. John J. Jacob, of Hampshire, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Jackson, of Wood.

Mr. Simpson, of Mason, put in nomination for the same office, Hon. John Hall, of Mason.

Judge Hindman put in nomination Hon. B. H. Smith, of Kanawha, but that gentleman declined.

There being no other nominations, the vote was taken by counties and resulted, 376 for Jacob and 69 for Hall.

So Mr. Jacob was declared the nominee of the Convention for Governor, and, on motion, his nomination was made unanimous.

Amid loud cries for Jacob, H. G. Davis, of Mineral, advanced and offered a resolution providing that the nominees of the Convention pledge themselves to a vigorous campaign, which was adopted.

The Chairman of the Convention then introduced Mr. Jacob, who, in a few well-timed remarks, gracefully accepted the nomination.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals: Messrs C. P. T. Moore, of Mason; Charles Hedrick, of Kanawha, and John W. Kennedy, of Jefferson.

The vote stood 281 for Moore, 180 for Hedrick, and 67 for Kennedy.

So Mr. Moore was declared the nominee of the Convention for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and, on motion, his nomination was made unanimous.

For Auditor, Major E. A. Bennett, of Marion, and Daniel Meyer, of Kanawha, were put in nomination. Bennett receiving 480 votes and Meyer 107, the former was declared the nominee of the Convention, and, on motion, his nomination was made unanimous.

For the office of Secretary of State, John M. Phelps, of Mason, Thomas J. Patton, of Marshall, and H. W. Brazee, of Fayette, were put in nomination.

Mr. Phelps receiving 384 votes, Patton 140, and Brazee 24, the first named gentleman was declared the nominee of the Convention, and, on motion, his nomination was made unanimous.

For the office of Treasurer, Benjamin Griffith, of Hancock, and J. S. Burdett, of Kanawha, were put in nomination, the latter receiving 368 votes, and Griffith 180, was declared the nominee of the Convention, and, on motion, this nomination was made unanimous.

For the office of Attorney General, Joseph Sprigg, of Hardy, E. G. Cracraft, of Ohio, and Henry M. Brannon, of Lewis, were put in nomination.

Mr. Cracraft declining, and the name of Mr. Brannon having been withdrawn, Mr. Sprigg was, on motion, unanimously declared the nominee of the Convention.

After the passage of resolutions thanking the officers of the Convention for the efficient discharge of their duties, the citizens of Charleston for the kind reception given the delegates, and directing the publication of the proceedings in all the Democratic papers of the State, the Convention adjourned sine die.

**The Country Press.**

In a recent Democratic meeting in Wirt county the following proceedings took place in reference to the proper support which the people should give to newspapers:

D. H. Leonard urged the Democracy to support their county paper, in a few brief but pointed remarks, and was followed by W. W. Thompson, who, after endorsing the remarks of Mr. Leonard, introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse the course pursued by the Wirt County Democrat and pledge it our hearty support.

There is no doubt of the fact that the Press is the great lever power that moves the public mind of the world, and moulds governments and society. The circulation, therefore, of good newspapers is of the greatest importance; and an important duty to be observed in giving them this circulation is, to favor first the county press. The people of every county should subscribe to their county paper, then to their State papers, and afterwards, if they are able, they may patronize leading journals outside their State. But to neglect your own county and State papers, and send your money abroad for papers which do not and cannot represent your local or State interest, is an error that many good people commit, and that almost borders on a crime. In the coming campaign we hope our Democratic friends everywhere will take this correct and practical view of the question, and exert themselves to disseminate correct information among the people in every quarter by spreading the circulation of their home papers.—Register.

James W. Woffindin, Editor and Proprietor. Office, Centre St., opposite Court House. TERMS . . . . . \$2 PER ANNUM AT ALL TIMES AND SEASONS IN ADVANCE.

Communications upon all subjects interesting to the public are respectfully invited. The real name must always accompany them, not for publication, but as a guarantee of their truthfulness to the publisher.

# The Democrat.

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WESTON, WEST VIRGINIA, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

WHOLE NO. CLV.